

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1810.

[NUMBER 1273.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

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February 13, 1810.

Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW

GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE ;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious language, according to the most approved moderns, and ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
[PRICE 25 CENTS]

A SERMON

ON REGENERATION,

WITH AN

APOLOGY AND AN ADDRESS

To the Synod of Kentucky;

TOGETHER WITH

AN APPENDIX.

BY T. B. CRAIGHEAD, A. B. V. D. M.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY

ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810 ;

CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses ; judgment of the weather ; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at this Office,
PRICE 12½ CENTS,

TWO SHORT CATECHISMS,

(DOCTRINAL & HISTORICAL.)

Designed for the religious instruction of children in some of the most remarkable facts recorded in the Sacred Scriptures, and in the first principles of the Christian Religion.

BY JOHN ANDREWS.

Jessamine County, to wit.

Taken up by James Arvine, living on the waters of Little Hickman, near the mouth of Paint Lick Creek, one Yellow Bay Mare, 13 ½ hands high, 7 or 8 years old, a white ring round the left hind leg near the pastur joint, a small star, appraised to 20 dollars this 7th December, 1809.

W. N. Potts.

Fayette County, etc.

Taken up by John Bobb, living near Lexington, a Brown Mare, four years old next spring, 15 hands high, sway back, and hip shot, no brand, appraised to 30 dollars. Also one Iron Gray Filly, 2 years old last spring, 13 hands high, appraised to 20 dollars. Given under my hand this 28th December, 1809.

John H. Morton.

Montgomery County.

Taken up by William Balden, Mareton's mill, on the waters of Lalbergut, one Gray Mare about 14 hands high, about 4 years old, some saddle spots, two small white spots on the near side of her neck, no brands to be seen, appraised to 27 dollars.

Joseph Simpson.

13th December, 1809.

Taken up by William Johnston, living in Nicholas county, on the Limestone road, about ten miles from the Lower Blue Licks, and three miles from Millersburg, one bay Mare, supposed to be three years old last spring, branded on the near buttock and shoulder with a heart—appraised to forty dollars.

Also one dark bay Horse Colt, supposed to be one year old last spring, with a star in his forehead and three white feet—appraised to twelve dollars and posted before me this 8th day of January, 1810.

Luke Towler, J. P. N. C.

13th December, 1809.

Taken up by William Johnston, living in Nicholas county, on the Limestone road, about ten miles from the Lower Blue Licks, and three miles from Millersburg, one bay HORSE, with some white hairs in his face (snip on his nose) white hind feet, the right hind foot ring boned, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, about 15 hands high, shod before, appraised to \$ 35 before me,

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS

WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

JOSEPH HAMILTON JOVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feby. 13th, 1809.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

WOOL FACTORY.

DANIEL BRADFORD being about to commence the Carding and Spinning of Wool, will give Cash for any quantity of that article, delivered in Lexington.

He wishes to employ a man who understands the above business, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Lexington, March 13, 1810.

All those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same before the 25th of next April. All those who do not avail themselves of this notice need expect no further indulgence : the subscriber having quit business wants to close all his accounts.

GEORGE ANDERSON.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, Sc. MARCH TERM, 1810.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the esteem of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

For Sale—the House and Lot at present occupied by the Rev. Adam Rankin, lying on Main Street. The Lot is 75 feet fronting on said street, and running back 160 feet to an alley. The House is 40 feet in length, of brick, two stories high, with a brick kitchen, smoke house, &c. A part in cash, or negotiable paper at a short date, will be required, and a considerable credit given for the remainder—or for the whole in hand, the above property will be sold much under its value.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Lexington March 27.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, Sc. MARCH TERM, 1810.

George Cleveland, complainant,
against

William Peak & Francis Hally, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, therefore on the motion of said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complaint's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him, and it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this Commonwealth, eight weeks, agreeable to an act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

A copy—Teste,

CHRISTO. IRVINE, D. C. M. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
MADISON COUNTY, Sc. MARCH TERM, 1810.

John Harrison's Administrators, compl'ts,

against

William Peak and Francis Hally, def'ts.

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It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Peak is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court ; therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said absent defendant (William Peak) do appear here on or before the third day of the next August term of this court and answer the complaint's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper printed in this Commonwealth eight weeks agreeable to an act in such case made and provided.

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A copy—Teste,

CHRIS. IRVINE, D. C. M. C.

For the payment of the annual wance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth of March one thousand eight hundred & ten to the fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, ninety eight thousand dollars:

For the maintenance & support of light houses, beacons, buoys, & public piers, stakes, of channels, bars, and shoals, and certain contingent expenses, Sixty eight thousand one hundred and thirty-one dollar and four cents:

For erecting a light house at St. Simon's island in Georgia, and placing buoys or buoys near the bar of St. Simon's, being the balance of former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, nine thousand and fifty dollars:

For erecting a beacon and placing buoys near the entrance of Savannah river, being an expense incurred under the act of the sixteenth day of July, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, (a former appropriation for the same object having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund) two thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-nine cents:

For erecting light houses at the mouth of the Mississippi river, & at or near the pitch of cape Lookout, in North Carolina, being the amount of an additional appropriation carried to the surplus fund, fifty five thousand dollars:

For building a light house on North-island, at the entrance of Winyaw bay, in South Carolina, being the amount of appropriation carried to the surplus fund, twenty thousand dollars:

For fixing buoys and stakes in and along the channel in Winyaw bay, leading to the harbor of Georgetown, South Carolina, being the amount of appropriation carried to the surplus fund, one thousand five hundred dollars:

For erecting a lighthouse on point Judith, Rhode Island, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that purpose, two hundred dollars:

For defraying the expence of surveying the public lands, within the several territories of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For repaying the bank of the United States, a sum advanced to the late collector of New-Orleans, to enable him to pay drawbacks, one hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, forty-nine thousand four hundred dollars:

For the contingent expences of intercourse with foreign nations, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, fifty thousand dollars:

For the contingent expences of intercourse with the Barbary powers, fifty thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, including the sum of twenty thousand dollars to reimburse the bankers of the United States in London, and others, sums heretofore advanced by them for this object, twenty-five thousand dollars:

To enable the accounting officers of the treasury formally to pass the accounts of Timothy Pickering, late secretary for the department of State, the sum of seventy-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and eleven cents, being the amount of former appropriations of monies received and expended by him in that department, by the application of sum plosses in some articles and appropriations to others in which the appropriations were deficient.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, four thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by an act making provision for the debt of the United States, and out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM Speaker of the House of Representatives,
GEO : CLINTON, Vice president of the United States, and president of the Senate.

February 26, 1810. APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Francis W. Lea gave his obligation to R. Pitman, bearing date the 17th Feb '96, to convey by deed in fee simple, 25 acres of Land in Woodford county, adjoining the lands of Warren, Langham and Gilmon, on the waters of Clear creek; and doth now refuse to comply therewith. This is to forewarn all persons from purchasing said land of said Lea, as I hold said bond or obligation by assignment, and purpose compelling said Lea to make the title.

Thos. Duvall.

March 27, 1810.

FOR SALE,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,

LYING about eight miles from Lexington, and one mile from the Walnut Hill meeting house, two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, about sixty acres of it cleared, with a good framed dwelling house two stories high, and a stone kitchen, other small buildings; a good bearing apple and peach orchard, a plenty of good stock water. Cash and likely young negroes will be taken in payment, and for further particulars apply to

HUGH M'NARY.
Fayette county, March 30, 1810.

NOTICE.

AS HUGH M'NARY has fore-warned all persons from crediting or harbouring me, on his account, I therefore, forewarn all persons from purchasing his property, as I am determined never to relinquish my right during life, and if he had treated me even with humanity, and not have put me under the authority of his daughters, who, for nearly two years past have called themselves my mistresses, and who have acted in every respect as such, or rather as tyrants over me; I say if this had not been the case, which I can fully prove, I never should have left his house.

NANCY M'NARY.

Lexington, April 2, 1810. [3]

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEWS.

LONDON, December 17. Yesterday, a mail was received at the Post office from Flushing, bringing accounts from thence dated on Tuesday last. At that time the whole of our troops were embarked and lying in the Scheldt, waiting a change of wind to return to England. With the exception of the 5th regiment, which formed the rear-guard the whole of the troops were embarked on Saturday, and on the following day the bason and dock-heads were blown up: nearly 3000 weight of powder was used on the occasion, and the explosion was tremendous. Fire was immediately after communicated to the arsenal, store houses, dock-yards, &c. and the conflagration was in the highest degree sublime and awful.

The gales which prevailed on our coast on Monday night, was felt by our fleet in the Scheldt with equal severity. Upwards of twenty transports and a brig with wine, stranded, and the greater part lost. One boy, however, is the only person mentioned to have suffered on the occasion. A line of battle ship had got into shoal water, and it was feared would not be able to stir until the spring tides (Thursday) and in the event of the previous departure of our fleet, must be exposed to great danger.

The Queen's indisposition, we learn to hear, has assumed a character which excites considerable uneasiness and alarm amongst those about her.

December 18.

The Spaniards in vain attempt to disguise their defeat. It is asserted that they saved their artillery; the loss has, however, been great and their army dispersed. The British army in Spain, which is yet very sickly, must retreat. This we have long known to be inevitable, and our greatest apprehension is, that they will linger until the arrival of the enemy, in whose presence a retreat certainly cannot be so conveniently or deliberately effected as in his absence.—Gerona had not surrendered.

December 19.

The grand entertainment of Monarchs at Paris is without precedent. But the season of feasting will not be of long duration. Troops are hourly passing through Bayonne, for Spain. The Castle of Marac is preparing for his reception, and Berthier, prince of Neufchâtel, is again appointed maj. gen. of the grand French army. We never had a doubt that the recent battle of Ocaña was most fatal to the Spaniards. Of that opinion, each succeeding advice brings ample confirmation. The entire subjugation of the Peninsula is certainly at hand.

Where are the 250,000 armed Tyrolese?—Amongst other articles of intelligence, our readers will see that the Tyrol has completely submitted. For what purpose could the absurd account of the Tyrolese Deputies have been published? Our opinion of that account, by which the common sense of the nation was outraged, is sufficiently known to render further observation unnecessary. We know not whether contempt or indignation, for the heads and hearts of the manufacturers of that account, ought to predominate. Lend the Tyrolese money, to effect the "deliverance of Europe!" Europe has been delivered—into the hands of Napoleon—and to rescue the continent of Europe from his grasp, it is to be feared is now beyond the power of England.

The Russians are making rapid progress in Turkey, where there is every symptom of speedy dissolution. It may be conjectured that the air of Asia Minor will eventually be recommended to the Grand Seignior.

December 20.

American letters and papers have been received till the 25th ult. on which day the vessel by which they are conveyed took its departure from Boston.

New-York letters, of Nov. 18, contain intelligence which, if true, is of no small importance. They state that during an interview between the President, Mr. Madison, and our Envoy, Mr. Jackson, a dispute had arisen which had put an end to all further intercourse between them on the subject of the mission with which the latter had been entrusted.

Resolved, That the most effectual way of evincing our loyalty to our sovereign, regard for the constitution, and promoting the security of the country, is, by a spirit of jealousy and vigilance over public men, and a free representation of the people in Parliament, by which alone we can secure a just and constitutional control over all public functionaries.

Resolved unanimously, That we are

of opinion, that in the present arduous

struggle in which we are engaged,

the safety of the British empire can al-

one be preserved by wise and honest

councils to direct the public force;

and that such councils can alone be upheld

by the energies of a free and united peo-

ple.

Resolved unanimously, That such calamitous events imperiously call for a

rigid and impartial inquiry; and that an

humble address be presented to his

majesty, praying his majesty to institute

such inquiry.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

Reports of a very unfortunate nature are in circulation respecting the last accounts from the East Indies. It is stated that the whole army of Madras is in a state of mutiny, and that mutineers have taken possession of Serengapatam and Hydrabad. The king's troops, to the amount of 11,000 men, had been put in motion to suppress them, and reinforcements had been sent from Ceylon and the Cape for the same purpose. Other accounts, however, describe the disturbances as having been by no means so formidable.

The conduct of Mr. Jackson, in his correspondence with our government, (we are assured by a gentleman who came passenger in the *Savannah*) has met with the almost unanimous approbation of his countrymen.

It was not expected that another minister would be sent to this country, if Mr. JACKSON could not effect the object of his mission.

When the U. S. frigate *John Adams*, arrived in England, it was supposed that she had come out to take home Mr. PINKNEY. But she had sailed again, for France.

The arrivals at the port of Liverpool, from the United States, from the 1st to the 22d of January, had averaged four vessels per day; among them were some

from this port.

An account of the capture of the island of Bourbon, by the British, on the 21st September, and the taking of seven ships of war, one of them of 1000 tons, and the whole together amounting to 3118 tons, had been received in England.

was an event very generally looked for—in which case it was said that Mr. CANNING would be supported as a member of the House of Commons, to represent the city of Liverpool.

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LONDON, Jan. 13.

The intelligence of the relaxation of Bonaparte's commercial decree, is we understand, confirmed by the Paris papers of the 3d, which arrived in town, and which contain the following decree:—

DECREE.

"The ports of France, and all those under her control, are open to all vessels furnished with proper licenses; that is to say, they must be new ones, of a date posterior to this decree:

ARTICLES OF EXPORTATION.

"Vinegar, paper, past-board, silk, em-broidered stuffs, verdigrease, oils of all sorts, honey, perfume, cork-cut and in piece, turpentine, Spanish liquorice, dry pitch, resin, juniper berry, raw worsted, lamb and kid skins tanned and tawed, linen of Britany, cloths and woolen-stuffs of all kinds, velvets and cottons, silk, worsted, and cotton hosiery, cutlery, trim-ming, china, work of leather and skins.

"Those articles cannot be entered in any greater quantity than one fourth part of the cargo. The other three parts of the cargo are to be composed of primitive articles; those are corn, wine, brandy and fruit.

IMPORTATION.

"Russia tallow, wax, malts, fail-cloth, deals for various purposes, fulpher in flour, pot-ash, slaves, row for fishing, Spanish dollars, black lead, pewter (litrage) log-wood, pitch & tar, barilla, sumack, arsenic, fish, oil, hides and lignumvitæ.

The above decree, as our readers ob-serve, opens the ports of Holland to all neutrals—that it opens the door to the trade with America.—It is no doubt a re-laxation of Bonaparte's commercial edicts, inasmuch as the French ports were shut against neutrals, and exports of French

property and imports of neutral property were strictly forbidden.

But do not let us suppose that the above decree has been passed with any other view than that of conciliating America, and of inducing her to take a decided part against us. The articles permitted to be imported are al-most all those which America can furnish, one or two excepted.

There is no mention made of colonial produce, of hardware, of any articles of the manufacture or growth either of Great Britain or of her colonies.

The articles permitted to be exported from France are those which America wants, and which for the most part we have been in the habit of supplying her with.—It may be said that the French ports being open to neutrals, colonial and British produce will of course find their way into France.

It may be said, too, that the relaxation of the edicts with respect to neutrals, may open the door to the relaxation, if not to the entire repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees. And this will be done, if Bonaparte mean really to favour American trade, and if he does not, under the pretext of favouring her trade, mean only to embroil her with us by holding out advantages to her which he knows and she knows too we cannot permit her to enjoy.—While the Berlin and Milan Decrees exist, our Orders in council must remain in force. Our readers will recollect, that by these Orders "all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his majesty, and all other ports and places in Europe, from which although not at war with his majesty, the British flag is excluded shall, from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions as if the same were actually blockaded in the most strict manner;" and it is hereby further ordered, that all trade, in articles which are of the produce of the said countries, shall be deemed unlawful; and every vessel trading from or to the said countries, together with all goods and merchandise on board, and all articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured and condemned as prize to the captors."

Some alterations or modifications were made in these orders, but, of course, not to the extent of permitting France and America to trade mutually in the produce of their respective territories to the exclu-sion of all the produce of this country and of her colonies.—If Bonaparte consent, tho' not formally, at least virtually to re-pel his Berlin and Milan decrees, if they remain a dead letter on his statute book, and are not carried into execution, then, no doubt we shall oppose no obstacles to the trade between America and France.—But we do not as yet see any reason for supposing this to be his intention—and we confess that this decree has pronounced a considerable change in the opinion we entertained yesterday, after reading the private letter from Paris. It was generally believed after the arrival of the letter, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were on the eve of dissolution, if not actually dead. It may be so; but the decree respecting neutrals by no means justifies us in enter-taining such an opinion. Bonaparte, informed of the late events that have occurred in America, conceived it to be a fa-vorable opportunity for conciliating her, and therefore issued his decree, which in

its operation will be thinks, tend to influence her again, if not to make her go to war with us—because it is impossible for us to suffer her to avail herself of the advantages which he infidiously holds out to her.

JANUARY 15.

Dutch papers have arrived to the 10th, containing extracts from the Paris papers of the 4th. The latter contain the decree respecting exports and imports, with a short preamble or preface, stating the motives that led to it. After reading this preamble, we can be at no less to discover that the wretched state of the interior of France has alone wrung the decree from Bonaparte. The superabundant products, spoken of are the corn & the wine, which the farmers and the wine-growers cannot sell.—"Some districts," we were told in his *Expose* "find it impossible to sell their corn." The same impossibility was felt by the wine-growers, and his ministers must have assured him, that if men cannot sell what they grow, they will not grow so much in future—that when the surplus products of a country cannot be exported, part of the productive labour of the country must cease, and the value of its produce diminish." We remarked, when this *Expose* was published, that it proved the wretched state of the interior—and that under this man, who boasts of the love which the people of France bear him, and of the great blessing he has conferred upon France, the manufactures and commerce had been ruined, and agriculture had received the deepest wound.

The decree shows the justice of our remarks, and proves that the chief object of passing the decree (the wish to conciliate America may certainly have been another object) was to enable the farmers to export their grain, the great spirit and wine countries to export their wines and spirits; and others to export their fruits.

So strongly is this declared, that ships must take with them 3-4ths of their cargo in those great national productions of France, and only 1-4th in small wares. The object of the decree is to assist the half ruined farmers, wine-growers, and landholders of France, not to relax the severity of the Berlin and Milan decrees. All articles of British manufacture and colonial produce are still prohibited from being imported into France or her dependencies, and only raw articles of the first necessity admitted.—Of course there are no symptoms of relaxation in any of these proceedings.

And so far from encouraging them or rejoicing to see that carrying into effect, we doubt whether it is not the duty of our government to resist and frustrate them. It was once hoped we could starve France into submission.

We have now a better chance of forcing her into submission by coax

try—and we come forward and offer reparation. If the offer be not deemed adequate to the injury sustained, it is incumbent on her to point out where it is deficient, and to declare what additional degree of concession is necessary to make up the compliment of satisfaction. This she seems determined not to do, but declares her willingness to hear what we have farther to offer, still reserving to herself the privilege of rejection, until we have come up to the unknown standard which she keeps concealed. There is no true dignity in this reserve, and though she may consider it a very profound policy, we are much mistaken if Mr. ALBERT GALLATIN will not convince her that it is likely to be ruinous only to herself.

Several American cargoes in French ports, released from sequestration were on the point of being disposed of at the invoice price; when, in consequence of information from Gen. Armstrong, the sales were suspended, and the loss that would otherwise arise to the American owners avoided. A few days after this communication from Mr. Armstrong, the order for extending the list of articles of Export and Import appeared.

JANUARY 19.

The wind having come round to the westward, the American frigate John Adams sailed yesterday from the Downs for Amsterdam.

America has made haste to arrange her differences with France, and a convention between the two powers is said to have been signed on the 5th or 6th of this month.—Not a syllable of its contents has transpired; but one great point which the American government has always endeavored to gain has been the abandonment of the right of search by the naval powers of Europe.—COURIER.

The late ministers inform us, that they hear of its being the intention of government to send out a new minister to the United States, and that "common sense requires that we should forthwith send a minister to America, since the conduct of Mr. Jackson has been outrageous and unpardonable." What part of it they consider to be such they are not kind enough to inform us, nor do we expect they will—it is their usual practice to be very liberal in hardy assertions, and very sparing of proofs. We have already given our reasons, and we challenge them to answer them, for thinking Mr. Jackson's conduct, so far from having been outrageous and unpardonable, to have been firm and praise-worthy—it was outrageous in him, we suppose, to shew that Mr. Erskine did not abide by his instructions—it was outrageous in him to repel the accusations of want of faith and justice on our part. It was unpardonable in him to prove from their own declarations that they had seen Mr. Erskine's instructions, and that having seen them, they knew them to be contrary to the arrangement they had concluded with him. We can easily conceive that those who appointed Mr. Erskine are not likely to be pleased with Mr. Jackson; but as we prefer a minister who abides by his instructions to one who does not—as we prefer a minister who manfully and firmly asserts the honour and dignity of his country, and who will not suffer America to think that England comes as an humble suitor at the Bar of Congress, requesting a hearing for the proposals she has to make, so shall we always contend that Mr. Jackson deserves the thanks and the gratitude of his country.

That a new minister will be sent to America we cannot believe. Our minister has been treated with such indignity, that we do not see how we can expose any other to a similar treatment. We repeat what we said a day or two ago—that our course is clear and strait: America is in a passion—we are not; if she chooses to act rashly, we do not. She may send away our ambassador; but we shall not therefore declare war. She may break off all intercourse with us, we shall not quarrel with her on that account: but we shall at least expect that she shall be the first to make any fresh overtures or proposals for accommodation.

The last intelligence from Spain is by no means discouraging—The Spaniards seem to feel no doubt with respect to the issue of the contest—they say that this is the first time Bonaparte ever had to contend on their own territories with a people—that his armies have already suffered more from the undisciplined bands of patriots than they did from the professed warlike states of Austria and of Prussia—that there when the regular armies were beaten the people showed no disposition to rise against the invader, and that peace and submission were the early fruits of the French victories; but that in Spain defeat is nowhere followed by despondency, nor disaster by submission—that their troops, though beaten and dispersed, re-assemble and fight again with unbroken fortitude—that there is not the prettiest village that has yielded to the French authority without reluctance, and thrown off the yoke the moment it had an opportunity—they know that Bonaparte is sending reinforcements into Spain, and that he is coming himself against them; but they feel no apprehension, and they hope to tire him out by a desultory mode of warfare. The armies under the Duke del Parque and General Arceaga have been increased, the former to 35,000 men, and the latter to 45,000.

We have some information conveyed by a vessel which left the coast of Holland on Sunday last.—King Louis had not arrived, but the repeated disappointments of the inhabitants of Amsterdam do not seem to diminish their expectations of his early return. On the exchange of that city a report very generally prevailed, that Bonaparte had made an offer of marriage to the princess Elizabeth of England, and the Dutchmen could not persuade themselves that such a proposal would be rejected by the House of Brunswick.

A paragraph from Bayonne of the 30th ultimo, mentions that the reinforcements to Spain are proceeding without intermission, and that the subjugation of the country, if not already completed, will be speedily accomplished. Within a few days about 5000 men had taken the road to the Pyrenees, and on the 31st December half that number were to proceed in the same direction. Quarters had been ordered for a very numerous body which was soon expected.

We have already stated that prince Stremberg might be expected soon to take his departure from this country, having received from his Court instructions to that effect. This circumstance has given rise to various rumours, which may at least furnish amusement to our readers. It is said that all hopes of a negotiation for peace have vanished, the French Emperor having refused as a preliminary, that we should treat in concert with our allies, Ferdinand VII. the Queen of Portugal, and the King of Sicily. It is also reported, that Napoleon has written a letter to the King, requiring an answer from himself, proposing very gentle means of restoring peace to mankind; and that the Marquis Wellesley, in whose department it lies to advise his Majesty on this subject, has thought it due, in politeness, that the letter of the emperor should be answered in his Majesty's own name.

STAR.

Extract of a letter, received by ship Savannah, arrived at Amelia, to a gentleman in this city, dated Liverpool, 20th January, 1810.

"It does not appear, that the refusal to negotiate with Mr. Jackson, is considered by our government as a sufficient cause for war, nor do we apprehend

that his dismissal from the country would be thought so; but it seems to be gaining pretty general belief, that the American and French governments have made up their differences; and if so, we do not see how this middle state of things between peace and war, can be kept up between this country and America. A greater latitude is said to be given by Bonaparte, both by imports and exports, which was at first represented as a relinquishment of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, but we apprehend what is done, is more with the view to embroil us with America, than any thing else, and therefore not likely to tend to the removal of our Orders in Council, which are the great obstacle to our being friends with America. The first impression, however, was, that the repeal of the Orders in Council was a certain consequence; and had not the first accounts received here, been upon a Sunday, we have no doubt the effect upon the market, in American articles, would have been very great; as it was, a considerable sensation was experienced, which has hardly yet subsided.

"The quantity of American pro-

duce known to be coming forward is so great, that nothing but the expectation of war, or an embargo, will enable the market to support the present prices, which, in most of the leading articles, yield a very handsome profit upon what they can be imported for in a circuitous channel; and the consequence is, that seldom a day passes without some fluctuation. The prices of to-day have been from 20 1-2 to 21 1-2 for Upland Cotton—say 21d. for good, fair quality, and for Sea-Island from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d; for ordinary and stained, and for middling and fine, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.—Rice, 30 to 33s."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, APRIL 2, 1810.

Our dates from Washington City are to the 23d ult. The Senate still adhere to their modification of Macon's Bill. The House of Representatives have postponed the final consideration of it till the 26th.

A letter from a member of Congress, states that it is probable they will adjourn on the 16th instant.

By an arrival at Charleston from Liverpool more interesting intelligence has been received from Europe—to lay which before our readers, our congressional extracts have been curtailed, and other matter prepared for this day's paper, crowded out.

The share-holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year.

James Morrison—President.
Alexander Parker, William Leavy, Thomas Wallace, and Geo. Trotter—Directors.

James Trotter, Walter Warfield, William Morton, Daniel Bradford and Andrew McCalla—Auditors.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER,

DATED MOUNTSTERLING, K. March 31. "That scourge of mankind, SMALL POX, has made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Mountsterling. There are seven persons in one family who have it, a number have been exposed to the contagion, and I fear without an industrious interposition of the King Pock the Small Pox will prevail very much to the annoyance of our citizens. My own knowledge of the convulsed state which Lexington was thrown into formerly by this baneful malady, and the great regard which I have for its prosperity, induces me thus publicly to give this information.

"JOHN YOUNG.
"P. S. One of the above mentioned family was inoculated some years ago with the King Pock, and that person has not taken the Small Pox, although he has nursed them for about a month."

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH purposes demonstrating the supreme deity of the Father and inferiority of the Son to the Father, to-morrow evening at the Court House, at candle light. The citizens of Lexington are respectfully requested to attend.

COLONEL WARDLE.

There was a numerous meeting of the friends of this gentleman, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 18th December, the object of which was, "to indemnify him against the losses he

may have sustained, or may be liable to, in consequence of his spirited exertions in behalf of the public, during the last session of Parliament."

The subsequent is a continuation of "One of the People" on the subject of Banking. We flatter ourselves the author will continue his observations; and if they should have a tendency to produce a change and infuse a little more liberality, or even a greater portion of justice into those institutions, we shall be sufficiently gratified in the publication. Though as it respects itself, or from personal knowledge nought can be said against the Lexington Banks—yet should errors be discovered, and abuses really exist (as have been seriously represented) it will be our duty to notice them—to expose them if necessary—to correct them if possible. Banks are intended to benefit the public generally, improperly conducted they are injurious and oppressive—of course they merit attention.

MR. SMITH,

It might have been supposed from the general clamor raised in this state against the Bank and Banking system some years ago, (which has hardly yet subsisted) the legislature would be extremely careful to preclude even the possibility of reproach.

The requisite qualifications to fill the office of Director, are not those of a wily cunning artful speculator, or an acute Mathematician; but they are impeachable honor, probity, candour, liberality, independence, commercial experience, and in general a thorough knowledge of mankind; in addition, such affluence as to make discounts for himself a secondary motive.

In commercial countries, wealth rapidly accumulated, generates aristocracy; to prevent its consolidation, it would not be amiss to change one third of the Directors annually.—The influence of Directors should be confined to their discount room, and even there, let not the pestiferous breath of envy or malignity contaminate the board and destroy the credit and fair prospects of rising or oppressed individuals; God forbid it ever should. But how easy is this done; in commenting on an application for discount, did you hear, says one!—I hope it is not so says another; it's pretty much talked of, says a third! This scandal gets currency and is swallowed with avidity.

The end of Banking is first to facilitate the commerce of the state by a more easy mode of transmitting payments from one place to another; secondly, to increase the circulating medium by the coinage of bank notes; thirdly, to bring that species which otherwise would be a dead stock or capital into active circulation; and lastly, to remunerate the state and stock-holders for their capital advanced. How different, if even by encouraging shaving, it induces wicked and avaricious men to trample on the laws of God and the state by exacting usury.

As a friend to the banking system well regulated and liberally administered, I hope to see the Bank of Kentucky stretch forth a fostering hand to aid the infant manufactures of this state: with liberality and caution, let our exporters be supported, which can only be done effectually by discounting notes and bills at longer dates than sixty days, say four or even six months in some cases.—Far from enmity to the importers, (although it is conjectured they have hitherto been the sponge by which the chief of the moisture has been absorbed both in the bank and throughout the state) let them also be amply aided. But let a stern front be opposed to every kind of speculative or unnatural commercial transaction.

Nothing would add more to the real benefit of the state than that the circulating species on bank notes would be sufficient to do away entirely the necessity for trading in property bonds which are not unfrequently designed to entrap the ignorant, thoughtless purchaser who finds to his cost upon the slightest failure that it is easily turned into a cash demand with an addition of ten or fifteen dollars costs of suit.

This state from its remote situation from the sea has more to expect from manufactures aiding commerce, than from commerce alone. Witness the ropemaker and the weaver, by manufacturing compress the article of hemp so that one Kentucky boat may be loaded with three times the value in the manufactured article, than it could be with the raw hemp. How absurd then to export the raw material.

The labor saving machinery will shortly come in aid of our too much confined commerce; the cotton and wool machines are increasing rapidly; but it is doubtful if the owners of these get any material assistance from the banks, they are beneath notice until they can do without assistance. If any of them should make a fortune equal to the great father of spinning machinery, Arkwright, who accumulated half a million of pounds sterling, and who was poorer than the poorest of these I allude to before he put up his machines, they will then, like him come into notice.

He lived in England, we more happy are in a land of Freedom.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

LEXINGTON ACADEMY.
A due sense of obligations, with a great susceptibility of heart for favors conferred, impels the subscriber, returning

his thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington, for the general patronage he has received from them, in the line of his public duty. Anxious, therefore, to improve this confidence, the subscriber begs leave to observe, that he has organized and introduced into his Academy a system of English education, which will with facility impress the minds of the students, with a correct and grammatical knowledge of the English language; and likewise accustom them to an elegant, concise and pleasing style; this connected with the excellent rules, order and due subordination strictly adhered to in his Academy; emboldens the subscriber to say, that in point of superiority and real utility, his institution may vie with any establishment of the kind in the western country; to prove which, he earnestly solicits a minute enquiry of all those parents and guardians, who do at present, or may hereafter honor him with their patronage; and likewise, with deference, courts the investigation of all, or any impartial and competent judge or judges.

Profoundly penetrated therefore with gratitude, and anxiously solicitous in endeavoring to remunerate a generous community for the confidence reposed in him; induces the subscriber, announcing to the public that he purposes commencing his hours of tuition, on Monday the 9th day of April ensuing, at 6 o'clock; and on Wednesday the 1st day of May following at 5 o'clock A. M. and to adhere to the same hours of tuition each day, with the same intermediary hours of relaxation, as have been observed by him, the three preceding summers.—Such then, fellow-citizens, have been the assiduous endeavors of the subscriber, during a three years residence amongst you; and such like endeavors, shall always be commensurate with the public duties of

EDWARD B. HANNEGAN.
The Students of the subscriber will speak in public at his School-room, on Thursday the 5th day of April ensuing, which will commence at 7 o'clock P. M. and to which, with respectful deference, the inhabitants are collectively invited by

EDWARD B. HANNEGAN.

CONGRESS

IN SENATE.

March 22.

Mr. Bayard reported a bill making provision for the establishment of a National Bank, which was read and passed to a third reading.

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 21.

MILITIA VOLUNTEERS, &c., The engrossed bill authorising a detachment of the Militia of the U. S. was read a third time.

Mr. Porter and Mr. Key spoke against it, and Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Root in favor of it.

The bill was PASSED.

For it—70.

Against it—47.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

Mr. Pearson said his object in now addressing the House was to introduce to their attention a subject interesting to the honor and intimately connected with the safety of the nation, a subject which had occupied a great portion of the public attention, and if he was not mistaken, had excited much public indignation. The resolution he was about to propose was in relation to the conduct of the commander in chief of the army of the United States, Gentleman, (said Mr. Pearson) are not at this time to be informed that suspicions, not light as air, not depending on ordinary rumor, nor upon common newspaper publications, but appearing in shape infinitely more imposing, hang over the head of this officer, and the wonder only is, why this subject has been permitted to rest uninvestigated so long. It is not at present my intention to give any opinion as to the truth or fallacy of the charges exhibited against this officer, because I conceive it improper so to do; for if an investigation of his conduct does take place, it will be conducted by gentlemen of this House, and it would be improper to prejudge any case which we are to decide, as we are bound to do justice as well to the individual as to our country. The character of a soldier has always been dear to me. I have been early taught to respect the name of soldier; and when I think of it, honor and patriotism associate themselves with the idea. But I will take the liberty of stating that the charges for some time existing against the commander in chief have become more imposing, to my mind at least, in consequence of a publication which came out during the last year, in which those charges are specially stated, and the evidence with which they are supported, illustrated in a manner calculated to make an impression on the mind of almost any man. In order that complete justice may be rendered to this officer and to my country, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of brigadier-general James Wilkinson, in relation to his having at any time whilst in the service of the U. S. corruptly received money from the government of Spain or its agents, or in relation to his having during the time aforesaid, been an accomplice or in any way concerned with the agents of any foreign power or with Aaron Burr in a project against the dominions of the king of Spain or to dismember these U. S. That the said committee enquire generally into the conduct of the said James Wilkinson as brigadier-general of the army of the U. S.—that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and compel their attendance and production, and that they report the result to this House.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the said James Wilkinson as brigadier-general of the army of the U. S.—that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and compel their attendance and production, and that they report the result to this House.

Mr. F. said as it was not his intention at this time to agitate the question, he wished it to lie on the table a day at least.

JANUARY 26, 1810.

Taken up by Abraham Dale, in Woodford county, on the waters of Tanner's creek, one YELLOW BAY FILLY, two or three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star in the forehead and snip on the nose, both hind feet white. Appraised to fifteen dollars.

James Howard.

Wm. Allen.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, to examine & report such amendments to the by-laws of the town as they might deem necessary, reported the following viz:

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, that any person or persons who shall bring into market, or shall act or speak in such a manner as to retard the operations of it, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than three nor more than ten dollars.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that all unwholesome provisions offered for sale in the market shall be forfeited, and that the person or persons vending or offering to vend the same, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one nor more than ten dollars.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, that the market hours from the first of May until the first of October shall be held until 9 o'clock A. M. and during the remainder of the year until ten o'clock A. M.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that no huckster or other person shall be permitted to purchase in the market house during market hours any article whatever, which such huckster or other person is known usually to sell or expose to sale under a penalty of not less than three nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to visit the different persons in the town of Lexington, selling by weight and measures, and to prosecute under the act of assembly, all those who are selling by false weights and measures.

SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, that if the watch, in the performance of their duties, either in suppressing riots or breaches of peace, shall be unable to apprehend those who are violating the law, it shall be lawful for them to call upon any of the citizens of the town to assist them; and any person or persons refusing to assist them, when properly summoned, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than three, nor more than ten dollars.

ANDW. MC CALLA Chm.
A true copy from the records of the town
Attest, P. J. RAILEY, Clk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUSCRIPT FUGITIVE POETRY.
AN ENGLISH LADY OF RANK.

Let me die, let me die, the delusion is o'er,
The beautiful vision can charm me no more;
If the fates of love round my temples I bind,
The flow'r's fall to the earth, but the thorns stay
behind,

O then let me die!

To rob me of future delights may be thine,
But the joys I have tasted, they surely are
mine;

And unkind as thou art, to my grave I will bear,
The fond recollection that once I was dear:

Then, then, let me die!

If all my enjoyment depends on the past—
Ingrate! canst thou murmur that blessing
should last?

That the 'witching remembrance of blessings
well known,

Cheers an agoniz'd heart now these blessings
are flown?

Oh then, let me die!

SORROW.

While yet a child, in playful mood,
I gather'd pebbles in a wood,
Before my eyes a phantom stood,
That struck me with surprise;
It seem'd a woman; in her air
Were marks of sadness and despair,
Her face was pale, her bosom bare,
And tears had dimm'd her eyes;
Wild was her mien, her head was crown'd
With drooping willows, and around
Her gloomy brows was cypress bound;
Disorder'd was her hair.

The robe was sackcloth that she wore;
She arm'd a goblet bore,
With bitter water flowing o'er,

The waters of despair.

'Twas sorrow: on my infant head
Her leaden hand the Goddess laid;

"Be thou a child of mine," she said;

"Let sorrow cloud thy days!"

She made me taste the bitter bowl,

I felt the waters chill my soul;

"Thee with my vot'ries I enrol,

For sake thy childish plays,"

She said; and I forgot my joys,

I dropp'd my pebbles and my toy,

Forsok'd the gambols of the boys,

Nor join'd their petty strife.

And still with my increasing years,

Increased my sorrows and my fears,

And I've dew'd my path with tears

In every age of life.

ANECDOCE.—A few evenings ago, a physician and a quick doctor met (by chance) in a certain coffee house, and entering into conversation, the former observed to the latter, "I cannot conceive, sir, how it is, that you have so soon slept into such practices, having been scarcely two years amongst us, and now support a superb equipage, and a splendid establishment, and as for myself, my education has cost several thousand pounds, yet I can scarcely get a single patient; although I flatter myself that my skill is at least equal to some of my neighbors." "My dear sir, (rejoined the quack) cease to wonder about that; observe the countenances of the first twenty persons who pass the window, and tell me how many men of sense you can make out of the number."—"The physician, having gravely performed the task, was asked by the other to give his opinion, who answered, "He thought perhaps there might be one man of sense in that number."—"Good says the quack, take him for your patient, and the rest are mine."

—LONDON PAP.

An Alderman of London, once requested an author to write a speech for him to speak at Guildhall. "I must first dine with you," replied he, "and see how you open your mouth, that I may know what sort of words will fill it."

SEDUCTION.—That any human being should to far forget the dignity of his station, so totally eradicate from his breast the noblest feelings of humanity and his natural sense of shame and disgrace, as to boast of leading virtue astray, and beguiling unsuspecting innocence, is a reflection which calls a dark cloud over the exalted character of man, the reputed lord of this lower creation. Such conduct, certainly in whatever point of view we consider it, links the man infinitely below more base & corrupt than depravity itself; low the rank designed him by the God of nature, and he can only claim nearer affinity to beings of Tartarean mould.

The fly seducer discovers a heart more venomous than the monsters of the Nile; and, instead of meriting applause, he raises himself to the highest grade on the black catalogue of infamy and execration. The calumniator can but wound the reputation, the assassin only gives the mortal stab, but the seducer pierces, with the sharpest stings of remorse a tender feeling heart! disappoints the most sanguine hopes, and consigns to infamy and disgrace one whom he pretended was the centre of his earthly felicity; one whose character and reputation he had solemnly engaged to protect and defend even at the risk of his life.

Among the numerous plagues with which society is infected, and by which sublunary bliss is destroyed, none claims more notice than seduction, for none brings more poignant grief, or more effectually corrupts the fountain of civil, social and domestic enjoyment. Should a law be enacted which would inflict capital punishment upon every violator of innocence and virtue, it would claim support, as being the least cruel of all penal laws.

Surely that heart must be harder than adamant, and more frigid than the icy plains of Greenland, which can behold without emotion, the fair, delicate, and unsuspecting female, who has fallen a prey to the keen like arts of the seducer! What tortures can equal the baseness and guilt of that man, who, after having lavished every attention to gain the affection and esteem of her he pretends to love,—after the most solemn protestations of pure attachment,—after having led her to believe, that, if there be any truth in man, his whole soul centres in her, should, by the artful and insinuating address of the grand deceiver of mankind, prevail on her, in an unguarded moment, to yield her

virtue and innocence a sacrifice to his unhallowed desires, and then abandon her to infamy; to the scorn and derision of an ill-judging and censorious world!—Certainly the arch-fiend himself could not be guilty of more atrocious wickedness, more consummate villainy. Yet such men there are, (to the disgrace of our sex be it spoken) who pride themselves in laying snares to draw aside and betray unsuspecting innocence, and who are not ashamed to triumph in their success!

"Thorns be their pillow; agony their sleep! Nor even the mercy given to wake and weep! May screaming night fiends haunt them in their dreams,

Till every pore shall gush with crimson streams,

And startled conscience heap with wild dismay,

Convulsive curses on the source of day."

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

RICHARD LEE & SON.

WHICH have been in high estimation and general use throughout the U. States, for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the productions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and penury) have been intruded on the public, seen for a day and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deserved celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsey, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumption, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persimmon Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetter's, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store keepers sell to again, in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee & Son
SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & CO.

LEXINGTON.

—A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line paid to Michael Lee & Co., Baltimore.

JOHNSON & WARNER

Have just received, and for sale at their Store,

corner of Mill and Main Streets, Lexington,

A large quantity of the best

PRINTING INK,

And an additional assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Ferguson's Lectures

Biddle's Architecture

Astronomy

Gibson's Surveying

Simpson's Conic Sections

Webster's Philosophy

—The Musical Primer, or the First Part of

Art of Singing—By Andrew Law,

A large quantity of Bonnet Boards,

Folio and quarto post PAPER of the best

quality,

Black Sand, &c. &c.,

March 20, 1810.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having pur-

chased the whole of Mr. Usher's

Stock, wishes to inform the public

that he carries on the above

business extensively in the house

lately occupied by Mr. Daniel

White, second door below the

Branch Bank. He has now on

hand an Assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols,

manufactured in the neatest manner, and out of

the best materials.

Umbrellas repaired as above, at the shortest

notice.

Richard Marsh, jun.

March 13, 1810.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE PLANTATION CONTAINING 180 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,

WITH 3 springs thereon, about half cleared, together with about 300 bearing Apple trees, and a large number of Peach, Cherry, and Pear trees thereon; also there is situated on said plantation, a Stone House, on a beautiful eminence, 38 by 25, completely finished in the inside (and handsomely divided) with five fire places, and a cellar under all the house, and also a convenient kitchen of stone to the same, in the position of an L, together with a large and convenient double Barn newly built and shingled roof, with other convenient out buildings.

The above plantation lies on the Cincinnati road—the buildings one mile from Georgetown (Scott County) on said road, and bounded by the waters of Elkhorn and Dry Run, on the two extreme sides of said place; also for sale, 300 acres of land laying on the Locust ridge, and bounded on the waters of Eagle creek and Cincinnati road (said land unimproved;) also 1000 acres of land (of the second quality) lying 10 miles from Cincinnati, on the waters of Bank Lick and Gunpowder creeks, (unimproved;) also a Negro Woman about 35 years old, of a good quality to her age. I will take property of certain descriptions for all except the above plantation, and for terms, apply to the subscriber about 21-2 miles from Lexington, January 1st, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon-Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queen Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash.

Lexington, 20th Sept. 1809.

(A Copy.)—Teste

Jessamine Circuit, Oct. October Term 1809.

Thomas Wilson & George Ramsey, comp'ts.

Against

Charles Swan & Lewis Craig, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the complainants by their attorney, and the defendant Charles Swan having failed to enter his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appears to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, therefore, on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the third day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this state, according to law.

(A Copy.)—Teste

SAM'L H. WOODSON, Ck.

An old Song is always new when well sung.

GOOD Stone I always have on hand,
Supply'd you all can be,
However great be your d.m and
Come friends, come unto me.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public as a Well-Digger, Stone Quarrier and Blaster. He will have 5 or 6 hundred perch of stone ready for delivery the first of April next, with a constant supply during the season.

Well-Diggers and Stone Quarriers will meet with employment throughout the year—None need apply that are afraid of